

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. XIX.—N° 1026.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1866.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

THIS paper is published twice a week, at Three Dollars and a half per annum, paid in advance, or Four Dollars at the end of the year.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

TAVERN, STORAGE & COMMISSION.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has lately opened a house of ENTERTAINMENT in Maysville, (Limestone) at the sign of the SQUARE & COMPASS. The house is commodious, the stable extensive, and both are furnished with every thing necessary for the accommodation of travellers and others, who may think proper to favor him with a call. He is provided with a large and convenient WARE HOUSE, for the reception of goods, equal, if not superior to any in the place. He will also make SALES upon COMMISSION, for those who may have any thing to transact in that way, which will be done, together with the charges for storage, upon the most reduced terms. He flatters himself, that from the experience he has had in mercantile transactions, attention to business, and a desire to be useful, to merit a part of the public patronage.

SAML. JANUARY.

REMOVAL.

PORTER CLAY, CABINET AND CHAIR MAKER, HAS lately removed his Shop to his new brick house, which he has built for the purpose, on Bank Alley immediately back of the Bank, and fronting the house lately occupied by Mr. John Jones, and now by Mr. Pew—and where he has on hand a stock of stuff, equal to any in this State. FURNITURE of the newest and most elegant fashions, may be had on the shortest notice, executed in as neat a manner as any where in the United States. He flatters himself, that from the many sources of information which he has had in his line of business; the regular correspondence which he has kept with all the principal Cabinet Makers both in Philadelphia and New-York, that he will be able to give general satisfaction.

Lexington, Dec. 7, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership of Mac-coun and Telford, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, those indebted are requested to call and settle their accounts with James Mac-coun, and those having demands against the firm, will present them to him for settlement.

James Mac-coun,
John Telford Jun.

THE subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, and now opening at the store lately occupied by the above firm, on Main street, opposite the market house, an extensive additional supply of

Merchandise & Stationery, which will be sold at the most reduced prices for Cash.

James Mac-coun.

PERMANENT

DANCING SCHOOL.

THE inhabitants of Lexington and its vicinity, are respectfully informed, that said school still continues, and that scholars will be admissible all the year round.

The school is kept in the private house built by Wm. Dailey, and lately occupied by Mr. Porter Clay. The third quarter will begin Saturday the 22d inst.—Days of school on Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, in every week.

Terms same as before.

March 11, 1866.

TO BE RENTED OR SOLD,

A two story Brick House, an Oil Mill, and Brick Yard, with five Acres of Land, on Mulberry-street near Lexington.

WHICH if sold, the subscriber will take and in the case of Ohio, in payment; or if rented, apply to John Leiby in Lexington, who is authorized to rent the said premises; or if sold, apply to George Leiby of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio.

George Leiby.

February 18th, 1866.

ADVERTISEMENT.

STOLEN or strayed from the pasture of the subscriber in Mullerburg a few days ago, a Sirel Mare, four years old, a large white blaze on her face, remarkable large feet, not shod, and a new brand on the left shoulder M. Whoever will bring her to the subscriber, or give him the means to have her again, will be generously rewarded, by

March 24, 1866.

Geo. M. Bibb,

WILL continue to exercise his profession of counsel and attorney at law, in those circuit courts in which he has heretofore practiced, and in the court of appeals, and court of the United States, for the Kentucky district.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends for the encouragement he has received in his line of business. In Lexington my friends may find Me working at my trade, At raising stones to suit your mind, And digging with my spade.

Good time I have always on hand, Supply'd you all can be, However great is the demand, My friends come unto me.

I will dig wells you all may know, Good water I can find, In spite of patent laws I'll show, For nought I will be kind.

In all the branches of my trade So punctual I will be, It never shall by one be said, John Shaw has cheated me, I am,

John R. Shaw.

N. B. I shall refuse to work in flint rock, as I have been three times blown up.

March 3, 1866.

SMITH'S JELLY, which is sold from the store of Geo. M. Bibb, at the sign of the Square & Compass, in Lexington, is a most valuable article, and is sold at a low price. It is a most valuable article, and is sold at a low price. It is a most valuable article, and is sold at a low price.

THE Partnership of Mentelle & Downing, or F. Downing & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to call and settle their accounts, and those having demands against the firm will present them for settlement.

THE subscriber still continues his shop opposite Mr. Pope's office, where he has in addition to his other business, set up the Windsor Chair Making,

where he will be able to furnish Chairs of every description and color, painted, japanned and gilt, which has never yet been done in this country.

F. Downing Jun.

Lexington, March 6th, 1866.

REMOVAL.

JAMES CONDON, TAILOR, HAS removed his shop to a small red house, on Main street, the second door above Mr. Laudeman's; where he purposes carrying on his business as usual. Those gentlemen who may please to favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner.

N. B. He wishes to sell a LOT of GROUND, lying on Mill street, adjoining Col. Hart's. It is at present under good enclosure, and a brick house on it, that will make an excellent stable. Lexington, March 3, 1866.

CLEAN FLAX SEED

For sale at the oil mill in Lexington—Also, LINSEED OIL may be had at said mill.

John Robb.

Feb. 25th 1866.

RICHARD TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a

House of Entertainment,

in that large and commodious brick house lately occupied by Mr. John Instone, in Frankfort; where he is supplied with the best of liquors and provisions of every kind. His stable is well furnished with forage, and an attentive ostler. From the arrangements made to accommodate his visitors, and the attention that will be paid them, he flatters himself he will share the public favour.

Frankfort, October 24, 1865.

LOST,

ABNER LE GRAND'S NOTE,

Payable to, & endorsed by James McCoun, dated Lexington, February, 4th, 1866, at sixty days date, for 1000 dollars, payable and negotiable at the office of the Kentucky Insurance Company. The public are cautioned from taking it, as payment has been stopped.

The finder will confer a favor on the subscriber by leaving it at the store of John and William Jordan.

A. Le Grand.

Lexington, 6th Feb. 1866.

REMOVAL.

E. W. CRAIG,

HAS removed his store to the corner white house, opposite Mr. Leiby's; where he has received and just opened, a new and large assortment of choice

FRESH GOODS,

which he offers to his friends and the public at the most liberal and reduced prices.

A valuable tract of LAND for sale for Cash.

CONSISTING of 600 acres in the State of Ohio, situated on the Miami River; the land is of the first quality, well timbered, a large bottom, on a small water course called Wolf creek, that makes through the whole of it; the land is directly opposite the town of Dayton; the most remote corner not more than a mile, and a half from the town; it will be laid off in tracts of 200 acres to suit the purchasers. For terms apply to Doct. James Wells, of the town of Dayton, or John Bradford of Lexington, who are legally authorized to dispose of the said land—the title is indisputable.

JOHN DOWNING;

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to keep a house of ENTERTAINMENT.

In that commodious frame house, on Main Street, opposite the Court house, at the sign of

THE BUFFALO;

where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers, and others who may please to call on him, in the best manner. He is well provided with a variety of the best liquors his Bedding and other accommodations will be furnished equal to any in the Western Country. His Stable is well supplied with Hay, Oats, and Corn, and his Office particularly attentive, and careful. Those who are so obliging as to call on him, may rest assured that they shall receive the greatest attention, and every exertion will be made to make their situation agreeable. Private parties may be accommodated with a room undisturbed by the bustle of a tavern.

Lexington, April 29.

UMBRELLA MANUFACTORY.

LUKE USHER, from Baltimore, informs the public, that he has removed his Factory to Lexington, at the sign of the Umbrella, next door to Travellers' Hall, where he will keep a constant supply of

Umbrellas & Parasols, finished in the neatest manner. Merchants and traders may be supplied with Umbrellas at this Factory on more advantageous terms than by importing them.

He has also an assortment of

MEDICINE,

Which he will sell very low, and on which a credit will be given—they consist of:
236 lb. Sal. Glauber
121—Crem. Tart.
86—Flor Sulph.
14—Camphor
8—Red. Rhai opt.
2—Tart. Emetic
3—Rad. Ipecac.
2—Pulv. do.
6 1/2—Ether
6—Merc. Precip.
38 lb. Senna Alex.
12—Pulv. Khai
45—Sal Nitre pura
6 3/4—Cantharides
24—Pulv. Cort. Per.
28—Stucc. Glycerhiz
12—Gum Arabic
3—Opium.

LEAVY & GATEWOOD, Have just imported from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their store, in Lexington,

A Large, Elegant, and Well Chosen

Assortment of MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Iron Mongery, Cutlery, Saddlery, China, Queens' and Glass Ware, Stationery, Paints and Medicine, warranted Boulting Cloths, from No. 4 to 7; and in addition, they have a large quantity of best quality of Iron, cut and wrought Nails, & a quantity of Man's Lick Salt.

All of which were purchased at the lowest Cash prices, and will enable them to sell them, either by whole sale or retail, very low for CASH.

Eagle Tavern.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has lately opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, in that large, commodious building, on Main Street, lately occupied by the Bank, and nearly opposite the Court house, in the town of Lexington, where he is prepared to accommodate travellers, and others who may be so obliging as to call on him, in the best manner. He is constantly supplied with the most genuine liquors of different kinds; his bedding is extensive, and attended to with care, and from the size of his stable, he is in hopes to render it as commodious as any in the State; and as he will always keep on hand a large quantity of hay, oats, and corn, together with a good offer, he flatters himself, that he will be enabled to accommodate his visitors in every manner that may suit their convenience.

WILLIAM SATTERWHITE.

Lexington, April 20, 1865.

DR. WALTER WARFIELD,

Will practise

Physic and Surgery,

in Lexington, and its vicinity. He keeps his shop in the house lately occupied by Doctors Brown and Warfield.

Lexington, Feb. 12, 1866.

FOR SALE,

5,000 Acres of Land, LYING in the county of Henderson, chiefly on the waters of Highland and Trade Water. I will sell the above land very low for cash, horses, beef, pork, whiskey or flour. Any person wishing to purchase, will please apply to me, living near Robertson's Lick, in the aforesaid county.

John Hopkins.

Sept. 3rd, 1865.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BOSWELL,

HAS removed to his farm, seven miles east of Lexington, near the Rev. A. Dudley's; where he will practice Medicine in all its different branches. He has on hand a large quantity of Genuine Medicine, which he will sell by whole sale or retail.

He also offers for sale, two hundred and sixty-eight acres of first rate

MILITARY LAND,

near Hornbeck's mill Clarke county, a part of Col. Nathaniel Gist's survey.—He will take Cash or Young Negroes for it.

to Fayette county, 10th Feb. 1866.

HART & BARTLET,

Have just imported and are now opening, a

Large and General Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

WHICH they can venture to assert are as well bought, and which can and shall be sold as low as any ever brought to the State.

They will receive in payment cash, tobacco, hemp, or hog's lard in hand; but from the many disappointments they have met with in collecting for their last year's sales, they are determined to credit none.

26th November, 1865.

In the Press, and will shortly be Published,

A Collection of the

LAWS OF KENTUCKY,

comprising all those of a general nature, passed since the year 1798; which, in addition to those printed in my former collection, will form a complete body of all the general Laws in force in this State.

John Bradford.

Lexington, February 12, 1866.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to Mac-coun and Telford, are requested to call and pay their respective accounts on or before the first day of March next. All those that fail to comply, must expect their accounts put into the hands of proper officers for collection, without discrimination.

Lexington, January 2, 1866.

THOMAS HICKEY, TAILOR,

Main Cross Street, Lexington, opposite Mr. Bain's new Brick House—

OFFERS his services to his friends and the public—flatters himself that from his long experience in the principal cities of Europe, and being lately from Philadelphia, will enable him to give general satisfaction. He presumes that a specimen of his abilities will suffice for any thing more he might say. Ladies' habits and great coats made in the first fashion.

N. B. One or two apprentices, well recommended, wanted immediately.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber by bond, note, or book account, will please make payment to Mr. Jos. Gray, who is authorized to receive and receipt for them, during my absence.

Alex. Parker.

Lexington, March 3, 1866.

BLUE DYING.

MRS. KEISER, takes this method of informing the public, that she has commenced the Blue Dying business, next door below Mr. Hutton, the saddler, where she will dye cotton, yarn, and thread, or any kind of home made cloth, which she will warrant to stand its color, as the dyes with hot dye. She will dye the above articles as cheap as they can be done any where in Lexington, and receive produce in payment.

February 25, 1866.

FOR SALE—On long Credit,

ONE two story BRICK HOUSE, and Lot of Ground, on the Limestone road, at the edge of town. Also, the HOUSE & LOT

in Lexington, occupied by George Adams Jun., next door to George Norton, and the Ground adjoining John Adams Jun. A good House, with a Waggon and Team of Five Horses, well equipped for the road, two Brood Mares, and six Colts, two years old and yearlings. The above property is to be sold on a long credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, by me,

GEORGE ADAMS Sen.

Dec. 17th, 1865.

Just Published, and for sale at

this Office,

4 VINDEX;

OR THE

Doctrines of the Strictures

Vindicated,

AGAINST

The Reply of Mr. Stone.

By John P. Campbell.

Kentucky Insurance Office,

1st March, 1866.

A GENERAL meeting of the stock holders will be held at their office in Lexington, on Tuesday, the first day of April next, for the purpose of choosing a President and four Directors, agreeable to the act incorporating said company.

By order of the President and Directors,

J. L. Martin, Clk.

FOR SALE.

MY corner LOT, opposite the public square, fronting the same 53 feet 6 inches, and about 100 back. Also, two OUT LOTS of five acres each, on Cross street. For further particulars enquire of William Morton esq.

Walker Baylor.

March 17, 1866.

IN THE PRESS,

And will be published about the 1st of April

THE SPIRIT

OF THE

PUBLIC JOURNALS,

OR,

THE BEAUTIES OF THE AMERICAN

NEWSPAPERS FOR 1865.

Persons wishing to be supplied with this work, will please leave their names at this office, as early as possible.

A good Shoe and Boot Maker,

Who can be well recommended, will meet with great encouragement by commencing business in Glasgow, Barren county.

March 21.—3t*

600 lbs. First Quality

BEAVER

For Sale for Cash.

James Wier.

March 18th, 1866.

FOR SALE,

THE FARM whereon I now live, in Scott county, within one mile and a half of Georgetown, on the main road to Lexington, containing 100 acres of land, about 60 acres cleared, a brick dwelling house, two stories, 23 by 40 feet, a large barn, &c. for which I will take cash or negroes.—Any person inclined to purchase, may meet with a bargain, and lands adjoining for sale, which would much improve the tract—enquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

James Barlow.

March 13, 1866.

Just Received by

WILKINS & TANNEHILL,

And now opening in the store formerly occupied by Mr. John Jordan, near the court house, and for sale by the package, viz.

19 bbls. 4th proof Cognac Brandy,
10—Jamaica Spirits,
10—Madeira L. P.
10—Sherry,
4—Colemanar,
4—Port,
8—Pepper,
10—Brimstone,
6—Allum,
15—Copperas,
10—Ginger,
10—Madder,
8—Chocolate,
50 boxes Segars,
1 case containing Nutmegs, Cloves,
Mace and Cinnamon,

Logwood,

10 boxes Young Hyson, } TEAS

10 do Hyson Skin, }

35 bbls. Coffee and Loaf Sugar,

Raisins in kegs.

The above articles will be disposed of at a moderate advance, by the barrel or package, for Cash or Negotiable Notes at 60 days.

A supply of GROCERIES, &c. will be regularly received from Philadelphia, which will enable us to furnish store keepers, or others, upon the lowest terms.

W. & T.

A NEW STORE.

THOMAS & ROBERT BARR,

HAVE have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening in the house lately occupied by Mr. E. Craig, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Consisting of

DRY GOODS,

HARD WARE,

CUTLERY, &c.

QUEEN'S

CHINA & } WARES,

GLASS }

BOOKS & STATIONARY,

which they will sell for Cash, at the most reduced prices.

They have on hand an assortment of imported BAR IRON.

tf

JOSEPH GRAY,

HAS removed his Store to the Stone house, opposite Samuel & George Trotter's, lately occupied by Messrs. Hart & Bartlett; and has just received, in addition to his former assortment, a very elegant supply of

GOODS,

which will be sold cheap for Cash.

Lexington, March 5, 1866.

The Noted Running Horse, DARE DEVIL,
(OR JOHNSON'S COLT.)
STANDS in Lexington, near the lower end of Mr. Dodge's rope walk and adjoining Mr. J. Maxwell's field, at the white stable on the late extension of Upper-Street; to be let to mares at ten dollars the season, which may be discharged by the payment of six within the season. Twenty-five cents at the stable door.

DARE DEVIL is an elegant deep bay, black legs, mane and tail, full 15 1-2 hands high, was got by the old imported Don Carlos, his dam by old Harmless, his grand dam by col. Fitzhugh's noted True Whig. To say more of his pedigree I conceive unnecessary. His colts are large and very elegant, and those that have been tried, are found to be horses of great strength and activity, fine figure and gaiety and have, when grown up, commanded very high prices; Dare Devil is a horse of fine figure, and great gaiety & sprightliness, and certainly possesses the grand requisites either for the turf, saddle or harness; excellent eyes, fine limbs, strong bone, muscular strength and action equal perhaps to any horse in the United States, as will appear from the following sketch of his performance.

In the fall '97, he won the Jockey Club colt's purse at Lexington; in the fall '98, he distanced the noted running horse Weazle, four miles the heats, at maj. Blackburn's course; the same fall he won a purse at Frankfort, beating several fleet horses; was brought to Lexington the next day by 12 o'clock, notwithstanding the roads were very deep and heavy, was started immediately (without being cleaned) flew the course, leaped a high fence that was put up at a short turn in the course with the intent to keep the horses from flying off the course, was leaped back, fayed his distance that heat, and took the purse, two miles the heats, beating col. Bobb's noted running stud horse Black Shark, and col. Risby's Roan. In August '99, he won a quarter race for 100l. at Miller's Town, carrying 200lbs. to a catch, beating col. Buckner's mare, a noted quarter nag; the same year, in September, he received a forfeit of 500 dollars, on a match with the noted running stud horse Alfred, two miles the heats; the same fall he won a purse at Danville, two miles the heats; the next week he won a purse at Bairdstown, three miles the heats, beating Black Shark, and distancing the noted horse Gold Wire, one week after walked over the course at Louisville for the first day's purse. There are a great number of other races formerly run by Dare Devil, which he was successful in, but do not state them, lest I might be inaccurate; one however I am informed of by Mr. Gatewood—a purse race, the heats, at George Town, where he more than double distanced the famous running horse Diomedes, which had been kept by Mr. Gatewood. I believe I may say with propriety, that he has run and won more races than any horse that ever ran in this state.

The foregoing statement of his pedigree and performance, is impartial and precise, as near as I could ascertain from good authority.

ALSO,
The High Bred Race Horse, GRAY-SQUIRREL,
Stands at the same place, to be let to mares at 5 dollars the season, which may be discharged by the payment of three within the season. Twenty-five cents at the stable door.

GRAY-SQUIRREL was got by the famous full bred horse Eolus, out of Capt. Prior's noted running gray mare Cade; her performance on the turf in Kentucky, is well known, she won six purse races in one season.

Gray-Squirrel was started at 3 years old, for a purse at Nicholasville, he won the first heat easy, but lost the race by an accident of running against a stump. At 4 years old he ran a match race, single three miles, over the Lexington track, against col. Sanders's famous horse Albert, for 500 dollars, a won the race with ease. The same fall he won a purse at the Forks of Elkhorn, from several good horses. He is of a large and excellent running family of horses.

N. BURROWS.
Lexington, March 8.

N. B. Good pasturage for mares at a moderate price, and every attention paid to them, but will not be liable for accidents or escapes.

P. S. Such mares as did not stand to the horse last season, and have not been transferred, may have a leap gratis.

APOTHECARY SHOP.
DR. JOHN YOUNG, has just received a quantity of Medicine, at his shop, near the clerk's office in Mount-Sterling, amongst which are the following articles, to wit:—

Camel at	3	0	per oz.
Sals	2	3	per lb.
Carolina pine root	0	9	per oz.
Aloes	1	6	do
Crem. of tart.	0	9	do
Ethiops mineral	2	3	do
Rhenbarb	3	0	do
Tart. emet.	3	6	do
Magnesia	1	6	do
Bot. Armenic	0	9	do
Red precipitate	2	3	do
Sugar of lead	1	0	do
China root	1	0	do
Steeltrusses	30	0	
Spring lancets			
Juniper berries			
Corn plaster			

PATENT MEDICINES:

Godfrey's cordial	2	3
Turlington's balsam	3	0
Golden tincture	1	6
Medicamentum	2	3
Hooper's pills	2	3
Bateman's drops	2	3
Dalby's carmin.	4	6
Elf. peppermint	2	3
Anderson's pills	2	3

Scorbutic and Itch ointment, a certain remedy for itch.

Dr. Young continues to practise Medicine and Surgery in Mount-Sterling and its vicinity.

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY.
JACOB LAUDEMAN,
INFORMS his friends, and the public in general, that he has removed from Lexington, about three miles, on Henry's mill road, where he still will carry on as usual. He will also keep a constant supply at Mr. Joseph Hudson's store, in Lexington, by wholesale and retail, opposite the court house, which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash; he will give from three to nine months credit, on giving bond with approved security. Persons applying may be furnished with the different kinds of Snuff, Rappee and Scotch, all kinds of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, and Segars, all of which I will warrant equal, as to quality, to any manufactured in the state.

REMOVAL.
LAWSON McCULLOUGH,
TAILOR,
HAS removed his Shop from High-Street, to a new framed house on Main and Mill-Street, adjoining Mr. Lewis Sanders, and nearly opposite Mr. Thos. Hart's Store. Those Gentlemen who may please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done with dispatch and punctuality, and in the neatest and newest fashion—He has for the accommodation of his friends and customers, (and a little for himself) laid in a general assortment of the most suitable trimmings for cloaths, and a few pieces of genuine Constitution cord and Indian Nankeens, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Be so kind Gentlemen as to call in and judge for yourselves.

I am the public's humble servant.
LAWSON McCULLOUGH

Pittsburgh Warehouse.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has erected a large and commodious

WAREHOUSE,
On the bank of the Monongahela River, at the mouth of Wood street, near to Mr. William Morrow's Tavern, which is now ready for the reception of any GOODS that may be directed to him. He flatters himself from the knowledge he has of this business, the convenient situation of the House, and the moderate prices he intends charging for storage, to meet the patronage of a generous public. Any Goods directed to, & stored with him, will be safely delivered to the boat by which they may ascend or descend the different rivers, and care will also be taken, (wherein he may be requested to forward Goods,) to send them by experienced and honest boatmen. He will also attend to the

Commission Business,
which Kentucky Merchants, or other persons may have done on very moderate terms.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for their past favours, and informs them as well as the public, that he has on hand, and will continue to keep,

A Handsome Assortment of DORSEY'S IRON,
which he is determined to sell at the lowest terms for Cash or approved Notes. He expects shortly

A Handsome Assortment of PROBST'S CASTINGS,
Thomas Cromwell.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1805.

23 MR. DELISLE,
(From Paris in France.)
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he offers for sale,

AN ELECTRIC MACHINE,
with all the necessary apparatus for a complete course of Natural Philosophy, including the apparatus for medical experiments—price 150 dollars. He makes Electric Machines of all sizes, Pneumatic Machines, and engines for cutting Clock and Watch wheels—Also Darts, Broad and Small Swords, Surgical Instruments &c. &c.

Mr. Delisle continues to electrocute those afflicted with the Rheumatism, Apoplexy, Paralysis, and Epilepsy, and most other nervous complaints, at his lodgings, in the house adjoining the prison.
Lexington, Nov. 25, 1805.

THE SUBSCRIBER
TAKES this method of informing the public, that he has now on hand,
A Handsome Assortment of BOOTS & SHOES;
And intends keeping
A Constant Assortment of The Best Imported LEATHER,
From Philadelphia; and will prosecute his business in a way so extensive, as shall enable him to sell on better terms than has been usual in this state.
Hugh Crawford.
Main street, opposite A. Logan's and P. Bairo's new brick houses.
N. B. HEMP, WHISKEY, and a variety of COUNTRY PRODUCE, will be taken in payment.
BLUE DYING will be continued as usual.

ABRAHAM S. DRAKE,
TAYLOR,
TAKES this method to inform the citizens of Lexington, and the public in general, that he has commenced business in the shop lately occupied by Mr. Holmes, Taylor, on Main Street, nearly opposite Benjamin Strout, Saddler, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and hopes from his knowledge of the business, with the strictest attention, and desire to please, to meet a share of public patronage.

Ladies and Gentlemen who will please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done on the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable manner, and with neatness and dispatch.

One or two boys are wanted to the above business.

Such country produce and store goods as may suit, will be taken.

FOR SALE,
8,000 Acres of Land,
ON the left hand side of the three forks as you go up the Kentucky, and at their junction. This land runs along the river three miles, and nine miles back. The bottoms are rich land; the ridges are capable of producing wheat, and other small grains. The pasturage is excellent for raising stock of all kinds, as it has a plenty of cane brakes, and peavines. All along the river is the sugar tree, wild cherry, and other woods common to this country. When you go back some distance, is the pine; which produces tar, turpentine, pitch and rosin; which will finally be valuable, independent of the wood that is upon the land. There is also a rock close to low water mark; that when the water is very low, flows clear salt upon its surface; and the rock itself tastes salt. There has been three water-witches (as they call them,) trying the experiment, and say, there is four feet square of very salt water at the top of the bank, which is not an hundred feet from the water; and close to it a very easy ascending hill, for several miles; and also the wood along the river. A coal bank within three hundred yards. There is also five valuable coal banks, which are near the river, with easy access to them. A coal yard and boat yard; and it is said, several salt-petre caves. The bottoms and along the creeks would produce good cotton or hemp. Lexington alone, independent of the country blacksmiths, consumes thirteen thousand bushels per annum. We will suppose Frankfort five thousand, which sells at the landing at one shilling per bushel, and twenty thousand might be sold: this might be made productive by a man of small capital. Independent of these advantages, the mouth of the three forks is the best fishing place in the State. In a small crib they can get five hundred pounds of fish in a day, and may get by a seine, five or seven hundred barrels per annum. Tobacco, flour, beef, pork, tallow, hogs' lard, hemp, cordage, whiskey, or cast iron, will be taken in payment. Part credit will be given. If the whole cannot be sold, a half will be sold, or a third. A clear and indisputable deed will be given. For terms apply to Mr. Wm. Leavy Lexington, or at this office.

Lexington, December 4, 1805.

N. B. There are a number of acres of clear bottom land, and several log houses upon the above lands.

FOR SALE,
THE PLANTATION on which I now live, containing 162 1-2 acres, within 5 miles of Lexington; about 80 acres of which are cleared and under good fence. There are two good dwelling houses on said farm, the one a hewed log house, the other a brick; a large double barn 60 by 25 feet, with other necessary buildings. Also a young bearing apple and peach orchard. No place is better watered than the above, having a cave, which is valuable, especially in the neighbourhood of Lexington. My price is \$750—1000 dollars paid by the first of September next, the balance in two equal annual payments.

W. STEVENSON.
February 10, 1806.

CRANIOLOGY.
New Doctrine on Skulls.

An article from Berlin says, that the famous Dr. Gall, devotes the greater part of his time to lecturing on skulls. He has departed from Hall, and has left behind him the most profound admiration of his doctrine. Six skulls were sent from Jena to the judge Loder, with the biography of the persons to whom they belonged. These authentic documents were sealed up, and these mysterious packets were not to be opened until the oracle had pronounced, that is to say, until after the decision of Dr. Gall. Without doubt no communication could be sent to him by post, or otherwise. Be it as it may, the doctor gravely examined the six skulls, and has found the organ of thievery more or less developed in each of them; he said, that one of the six belonged to the most stupid of mortals, the dullness of whom was fully evinced by the formation of the skull. In short, this was the most stupid skull which he had ever examined. The documents were then opened, with all requisite solemnity, and it appeared from them, that he had just pronounced judgment on the head of Schindlerhannes, and those of five of the companions of that robber; and that the stupid skull belonged to one of the five latter. But one of the greatest triumphs of Dr. Gall, is the conviction of professor Schutz, the most obstinate of the incredulous who had disbelieved the doctrine of craniology. This professor thought to lay a snare for the doctor, in presenting him with the skull of a person, of whom the friends of the professor knew perfectly well the life & character. Mr. Gill decided, that it belonged to a person who had some inclination to thievery, an excess of giddiness, and a particular faculty of imitating and mimicking all kinds of fantastical characters, and also of acting from nature. The astonishment of the professor was beyond conception; he was struck with veneration for the doctor, and his system of craniology. The skull was that of a pupil of M. Schutz, a most hair-brained young girl, who was foolish enough to go on the stage, & used to play constantly at Jena, and who being often suspected, had at length drowned herself, to avoid the consequences of a charge of pilferings. The auditors of M. Gill, to the number of 436 persons, were composed of physicians; surgeons, their pupils, and some military men. The judge Beil, and the judge Loder, have not as yet published their opinions, and intend to collect a great number of observations before they pronounce for or against so extraordinary a system.

POCKET MONEY.

It appears that the Hungarians have found out, that there is a price paid for their legs and arms, as was formerly in the war of the American revolution set upon the heads, legs and arms of the Hessians.

It was that orthodox royalist Edmund Burke, who compared Hesse and Brunswick to flambes—and reproached with an eloquence that was irresistible, the barbarous traffic carried on in men—the letting out for a sum of money, for a given number of guineas, men for the purpose of cutting American throats, in support of the government of that most religious prince George III—the price was at the beginning, only £30 sterling for the Hessian carcass dead, and if living with the loss of an arm the price was reduced to £10 sterling—if a leg, the price was £20, that is, the dead carcasses brought the prince of Hesse and the prince duke of Brunswick more pocket money, than a leg or an arm lost—and even a leg or an arm lost was more productive than the whole individual alive.

It was on this account that the Hessians and Hanoverians during the American revolution—were constantly placed in the post of danger—where the greatest quantity of legs, arms, and dead carcasses was likely to be made—for as the object was to provide pocket money for these christian princes—the more danger the more honor—and the more pocket money.

What a balancing of accounts that must have been, which took place after the war of our revolution; the capture at Trenton, was indeed a fortunate capture for the poor Hessians—and even for the prince of Hesse—for he was paid by England as for so many dead men.

The French revolution put an end to the princely Hessian traffic in human carcasses—but we find that one market yet remains open for this trade—It now appears that the king of England, and he is allowed on all hands to be more pious and more attached to the church (of England) than any of his predecessors (from Henry VIII. downward)—this self they call useful matters for reflection

gious king has entered into an agreement, and formed a tariff, with one of the electors of Germany, to wit, the elector of Hanover—do not start reader, it is a matter of fact! a tariff for the supply of live carcasses; it is only a renewal of a former contract between the same two governments for the like ends, which took place in 1794—whereby the elector of Hanover agreed to furnish the king of England with some twenty thousand white negroes, natives of Hanover, who were to be employed on the plains of France and Holland, to work in blood in the support of the religion and liberties of Europe.

This is sporting with serious things—the reader will say—but those who will say so, must feel the severity of this sport—they will feel, that when we touch this bloody theme—this impious feeding of the majesty of Heaven—the blasphemy which falls and prays and affects the love of God & man, and the practice of morality—and at the same time makes such contracts for such purposes, they who are shocked at our sporting with serious things, will feel angered only by its truth, and its irrefutable severity.

During our revolution; during the French revolution; and at this time, contract was, and is in force, on the one part the king of England is the contractor, and on the other part the elector of Hanover is the contractor; the latter lends to the former, say 40,000 men, with the conditions annexed, that the king and parliament of England pay for the food and raiment, and materials for murder of these white negroes; and the lords and commons and the whole bench of bishops, did in the two former instances, make a due and legal ratification of the contract and a provision by law therefore with this further condition, that for every Hanoverian killed in the service of the king of England, the elector of Hanover should get £30 sterling, (the price of the commodity has been enhanced to £40 sterling) and so in proportion for the pieces.

This advance of price was not an act of the prince of Hesse;—no; he was not so selfish; it was the elector of Hanover who, without considering or making any allowance for the sensibility of the most pious and religious king in Europe, his majesty George III, whom all the world agrees has immortalized his reign—the elector of Hanover it was that insisted on advancing the price of white Hanoverian negroes 25 per cent.—there was a great deal of bickering about it—but it was at length settled (sometime before the duke of York was at Dunkirk) that the price should be £40 a carcass.

Now the black negroes imported from the vital colony at Sierra Leone, with the stamp of Wilberforce upon them, sell at 200 to 300 dollars; so that the black negro of Africa, is rather above par in the carcass market—and let us not do the dealers in black stock too much injustice—the traffic is black and abominable enough—but surely those who are admirers of the traffic in Hanoverian negroes—and the bickering about the prices of beads, legs and arms, are the last who should deprecate the black traffic. Yet we know that among the most ardent sticklers for black emancipation (and if they were consistent their ardor would be entitled to honor and veneration!) among those sticklers for the emancipation of the black—we find the most ardent admirers and advocates of the white negro traffic carried on between the king of England and the elector of Hanover.

Who does not recollect the accounts in the British gazettes of 1794 and 1795, of the triumphs of the Hanoverian general Walmoden—and their forced marches, and above all their forced retreats, through Holland—who can reflect on the effects without a sigh—the pocket money which the king of England paid to the elector of Hanover on this occasion, was in proportion to the valor of Walmoden; who was always the first in action, and the dexterity of English manoeuvre was such that the Hanoverians under the gallant Walmoden were always the last out—if they could get out—for of 26,000, about 13,000 only got back—the rest took possession of Holland or Flanders, six feet a man, and were paid for to the elector of Hanover £40 a head!—23,000 Hanoverian white negroes at £40 a head £920,000—this may be only, say four millions of dollars!

Did this money go to the wives, or the mothers, the fathers, or the brothers or even the children of those who had been killed in holland and Flanders under the gallant Walmoden? No. Where did it go then?

Into the pocket of the elector of Hanover.

And who paid the money?
The unfortunate people of England.

And who is the elector of Hanover?

The king of England—the principal on both sides of the contract.

“What shall we say to these things?” Thomas Paine said long ago—that monarchy was the “master fraud” of all frauds.

Yet what is more common than The same persons {admire the Hanoverian who {revile Thomas Paine?

These contradictions of character form a cruel and sad satire on mankind; but from Henry VIII. downward—this self they call useful matters for reflection

to every man who has a spark of real
Christian charity and liberty in him.

The Hanoverian general Walmoden
always covered the retreat—literally
with whole battalions of 40 pounders.

These 40 pounders always explained
the change of a manoeuvre, if the 40
pounders were in the rear, and the French
in front, then the gallant duke of York,
countermarched, or changed front, or
formed a column on his left—we recollect
an instance, there were 2000 of the
40 pounders killed in one battle, this
was £80,000 sterling, or \$60,000 dol-
lars, for only one day's work—pocket
money.

Our readers must recollect an account
of the royal feast at Frogmore in Eng-
land; little more than a year since we
published it—all the feast—all the vi-
ands—all the liquors, were served up in
vessels of gold.

The number of persons confined for
debt at the same moment in England,
was said to be 21,000.

But when the elector of Hanover
could get 350,000 dollars for one day's
killing of Hanoverian white negroes—can
it be surprising on the one hand that he
should have feasts at Frogmore with
vessels of gold.

Or, that 21,000 men should be in
debt and in prison.

Wretches who are unconscious of
personal worth—honour—or virtue—are
always advocates for monarchy—because,
as Montesquieu truly says, "virtue is
not congenial with monarchy."

The Hanoverians from 18 to 40 years
of age, are again called into the field—
and as the tariff stands at £40 a head;
should Bonaparte cross from Olmutz to
Dresden, and it is little more than half
the distance from Ulm to Vienna—it is
impossible to forestall what quantity of
pocket money the elector of Hanover
would have—but there is no doubt that
we should hear of the loyalty, the fidelity
to their prince, and the death of thou-
sands of unfortunate Hanoverians—of
men, who, when they are not in the field,
are not trilled, loyal as they are, with
their own defence.

We cannot avoid just remarking what
a satire on despotic governments, is the
capture of the arms at Ulm, at Vienna,
at Inspruck, at Brenna, at Braun.—
In a despotic government the people are
not trusted with arms in their own hands;
they are laid up in magazines; the peo-
ple therefore are ignorant of the use of
arms, and conscious that they are not
trusted; that their government is a
matter of fraud, and their governors there-
fore afraid to trust them.

(Aurora.)

From the Richmond Enquirer.

GENERAL MIRANDA.

In giving the following communi-
cation to the world, we do it with
that caution which the subject of it
is calculated to inspire. That sub-
ject is without doubt uncommonly
interesting. The falling of the Le-
ander and her contents from New-
York, the manner in which they
were equipped, and the suspicion
which were attached to them while
they were in port, were evidently
calculated to raise every thing about
them, more especially the point of
destination and the end of so singu-
lar an equipment, into objects of
common curiosity. Party spirit
too stepped in to aid the natural im-
pulse of the occasion. The federal-
ists did not fail to seize upon the
mysterious cover in which the plan
was enveloped, and to create the
most extraordinary charges against
the administration. The project of
gen. Miranda, according to their
representation, was either directly
promoted or indirectly connived at.
The federalists therefore enquired,
to collect the materials for an at-
tack: the republicans, to defend
the administration. Under such
circumstances, the expedition of
gen. Miranda has become an object
of considerable interest. Fables have
been formed; conjectures have been
offered; almost every one has been
anxious to explain, but none has
yet positively ascertained, the objects
of this mysterious enterprise. The
field of conjecture is yet open to the
imagination, and the race of mon-
strous absurdities is not yet ended.
We shall not therefore presume to
vouch for the veracity of a single
fact contained in the following com-
munication. The author professes
to be confident in the truth of his
theory. He is an acquaintance of
Miranda; conversant with his
plans, and convinced of their reality.
But this is an affair between
gen. Miranda and himself. Far be
it from our wish to make it a subject
of contention between us and the
public. We give it to them as it is
given to us. We are the organs,
but not authors of the communi-
cation. It is put to the press under
the persuasion, that if it will not en-
lighten by its accuracy, it may at-
tend by the novelty of the fable,
and that whether it contains fictions
or facts, it may serve to fix the
attention of the public to the fu-
ture development of the plot.

COMMUNICATION.

That Miranda, has embarked at
New-York—that he has actually
gone from thence, with the fixed de-
sign to emancipate his country from
the yoke of Spain, is a notorious
fact.

Standing alone, this might be
deemed a project of a mere adventu-
rurer; but when we read the fol-
lowing short history of this man, the
mind must expand with wonder, that
it has been delayed so long.

So long since as 1767, there were
five delegates from five provinces of
South America, at Madrid, sent
to complain of intolerable grievanc-
es; they were denied redress thro'
haughtiness and pride, just as our a-
gents were, before our disputes had
ended by war. One of these dele-
gates, was intrusted to make certain
propositions to Great-Britain. Lord
Chatham (who had formed a whole
administration, under a most solemn
promise from the king, that he should
have his unbounded confidence dur-
ing life) embraced those propositions,
gave the agent £1000 yearly, till
the design should be carried into ef-
fect; he was paid this pension no
longer than the life time of that ad-
ministration, and the agent was, al-
ong with the other four, sacrificed to
the resentment of Spain.

In 1788, Miranda, who was born
in Caracas, a city about 12 miles
south of Liguira, made his appear-
ance in this country; he is well
known by many of our most eminent
citizens; possesses a strong mind; &
since his travels through all Europe
he may be supposed equal to any
man now living, as to intelligence
and capacity, for the most important
affairs.

His object has been nothing short
and nothing else, than to deliver his
country from a most intolerable and
humiliating bondage. When Eng-
land fitted out a large fleet to sup-
port their claims at Neutka Sound,
Miranda was engaged to do more
than aid them in those claims, but
the expedition was abandoned; the
cause may be conjectured, but time
only will develop the facts.

Disappointed, till the revolution
had created war between France &
Spain, he went to Paris; became a
general in their armies. That fatal
defeat of the left wing under Dumo-
rier, which he commanded, caused
suspicions, that having come over
from England, they might have been
betrayed, but all the Americans in
Paris (among whom Tom. Paine &
Joel Barlow) gave it as their decid-
ed opinion, that his principles were
strictly pure, honorable and truly
republican; he proved also, that he
protested against the mode of attack
the night before the action, and that
he refused Dumorier's pressing felici-
tations to emigrate long with
him. He would have embarked with
an army from France for the direc-
tory had it in view, but no opportu-
nity offered till peace was conclud-
ed. Intent on the same object, he
once more offered his services to
England; they were once more ac-
cepted, and he was once more de-
ceived. When just upon embarking
he found, contrary to every previ-
ous and solemn compact, that Mr.
Pitt meant conquest, and not the e-
manicipation of his country. He re-
nounced all participation in the ex-
pedition, rent his commission in pic-
ces, reproached him with perfidy,
duplicity and lies, and embarked for
America.

It is unnecessary to say more than
that the doors will be opened in
three provinces, now organized;
they know our example and will fol-
low it; no conditions remain with
the government of England; all na-
tions will be invited to their ports,
none so much desired as our own;
offers of fraternity and friendship
will, if we are willing, unite this
whole continent like the solar sys-
tem, by one common attraction; e-
very part holding its due proportion
in its own orbit, giving beauty and
harmony to the whole.

The above sketch is to satisfy pub-
lic curiosity; as to the means, the
place of destination, or ports to be
first opened, it would be improper
to say any thing farther; the plan
is well digested; miracles do not
come every day, and unless a mira-
cle does come, Miranda must suc-
ceed.

A FEW STRICTURES.

This preceding communication is
without doubt, extremely compli-
mentary to the design and character
of Gen. Miranda. But it is in-
cumbent on us to remark, that there
are other representations of a very
different nature.

With respect to the design itself,
some have ventured to suggest, that
the object of Gen. Miranda is not
to liberate his country; but to com-

mit a predatory excursion upon the
coast of S. America, to sack the
wealthy city of Buenos-Ayres, or
to seize upon the treasury of Peru;
while others have dispatched him on
a commercial speculation, neither so
honourable as the emancipation of
his country, nor so lucrative as the
seizure of its riches.

If the design of Miranda be real-
ly what it professes to be, some have
gone on to doubt his qualifications
for the accomplishment of his pro-
jects. They have called him an ar-
dent adventurer; they have point-
ed him out in the history of the wars
of France, as a disgraced and cal-
loused General; they have ultra-
rated the incapacity of his soul, by
the repeated miscarriage of his
plans. Few, like our communica-
tor, have ventured to extol his "in-
telligence, and capacity for the most
important affairs."

But let his plan be ever so noble,
or his qualifications ever so great,
many have doubted the probability of
his succeeding in the emancipation
of his country. We know not, and
our communicator carefully avoids to
touch upon the point of his destina-
tion; whether it be Mexico, New
Grenada, Peru, or Buenos-Ayres.
But in all those countries, difficul-
ties would surround him. The peo-
ple are the devoted slaves of the
clergy, in all the Spanish colonies;
and the clergy are bound by their
rich benefices, to the present order
of things. Their political prejudices
are scarcely less obdurate than
their ecclesiastical; they have no
patriotism among them; their oppressions
may be great, but they have learned
to be contented. The very mono-
poly of commerce which prevails a-
mong them, has the effect of shutting
out another of the great means of
improvement. Few strangers visit
their country, and the miserable
vulgar of Mexico and Peru, has no
opportunity to profit by the discov-
eries of more civilized countries.

But why may not the Spanish co-
lonies become as independent as the
British colonies formerly did? We
may reply, that their condition is
different in two important circum-
stances. Not only was our people
freer than the Spanish colonies are
at present; as much freer at least,
in proportion as the British govern-
ment is more enlightened than the
Spanish; but the government which
was established in our colonies, was
much better calculated to give suc-
cess to a revolution. The legisla-
tures which were previously estab-
lished in our own colonies, survived
the downfall of the British sove-
reignty, and were admirably fitted
for collecting together the force of
the nation. But in the Spanish co-
lonies, no such organization exists
for the concentration of the public
force. The whole business of legis-
lation is in the hands of Viceroy's,
or other subordinate agents of the
Crown. Electors and elected, con-
stituents and representatives, are
names without a meaning in the
Spanish vocabulary.

These circumstances are strongly
calculated to produce a doubt, re-
specting the success of Miranda's
professed enterprise, under the pre-
sent state of the Spanish colonies.
On this subject, however, we are
bound to speak with all the humility
of doubt. We know but little of
the present state of the Spanish co-
lonies; the strength of the govern-
ment, the character of its present
officers, or its military resources.
We know still less of Miranda's
means, or the resources of his ad-
herents. It "three provinces" are
already "organized," if Miranda
is assisted, if not by the treasury, at
least, as it is said, by the admiralty
of England; if three millions of
dollars have been furnished by his A-
merican associates, or English specu-
lators, if success should crown his
first exertions, and the treasury of
the King of Spain should fall into
his hands; if the military force of
that country be feeble, or its disci-
pline imperfect; it is certainly pro-
bable, that Miranda may become
the Washington of his country.
What we mean to assert is, that e-
ven if a "miracle does" not "come,"
still Miranda may not "succeed."

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD, on Tuesday, the
15th of April, at the house of Samuel
Beeler, four miles from Lexington, on
the road leading to gen. Henry's mill,
the following articles:—Horses, Milch
Cows and Calves, Young Cattle, Hogs,
Sheep, two excellent Stills and Vessels,
Bedding, and sundry other household
furniture. Twelve months credit will
be given; but if approved security
will be required—due attendance will
be paid by

Saml. Beeler.



"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, MARCH 29.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday last, Mr. Jno. A. Grimes,
of Fayette county, to the agreeable
Miss Lucy S. Broadbent, of Jefferson
county.

At length we have received the offi-
cial accounts of the battle which took
place early in December, between the
French and allied armies. The hour at
which those accounts were received,
renders it impossible to give them in
detail in this day's Gazette—they shall
appear on Wednesday. As we expect-
ed, the battle terminated entirely in fa-
vor of the French; the consequence of
which was, an immediate armistice—and
a definitive treaty will of course take
place, between the emperors of France
Austria and Russia. England will then
be left to contend single handed with
France. We hope a general peace will
soon take place.

Congress is still engaged on the res-
olutions offered by Mr. Gregg and oth-
ers, relative to restricting the intercourse
with Great Britain.

NEW-YORK, March 30.

We stop the press to announce the
receipt of intelligence from the Eu-
ropean continent, of a very im-
portant nature. The official bulle-
tins of the grand army, to the 5th
Dec. are in our possession. They
reached us at a late hour last even-
ing, in time to give merely a brief
abstract of their contents.

In the actions which succeeded the
receipt of intelligence from the Eu-
ropean continent, of a very im-
portant nature. The official bulle-
tins of the grand army, to the 5th
Dec. are in our possession. They
reached us at a late hour last even-
ing, in time to give merely a brief
abstract of their contents.

The action which has thus termi-
nated the war between the three
Emperors, is represented as being
without a parallel in ancient or mod-
ern times.

A passenger in the Frances Ann,
to whom we acknowledge ourselves
indebted for the papers containing
these accounts, informs us, that offi-
cial advices were received at Bor-
deaux on the 25th Dec. that 10,000
English, and 6000 Russians, had been
debarked for Hanover, and that on
the 14th, Marshal Angerau had or-
ders to proceed thither by forced
marches, at the head of an army of
70,000.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.

We are this moment made ac-
quainted with a piece of intelligence
(upon the most incontestible testimo-
ny,) which cannot but excite in the
public mind, sensations of deep ap-
prehension for the future peace of
the nation. It is no less a fact than
this—that the ships *Indostan* and
Emperor, of New-York, have sail-
ed from the island of St. Domingo,
to join the ship *Leander*, now gen-
erally declared to be bound, with hos-
tile intentions, to the Spanish pro-
vince of Carracas.

March 13.

We have great satisfaction in com-
municating to the public, the follow-
ing pleasing information, inasmuch as it
completely purges the government of
all criminal connivance at, or participa-
tion in the late mysterious expedition
under Miranda: A letter is received
from town from gen. Dearborn, secretary
at war, in which he peremptorily de-
clares that neither the administration,
nor any of the heads of departments in-
dividually, had any knowledge of the
destination of the *Leander*; that on this
subject neither Mr. Jefferson or Mr.
Madison ever had any conferences and
communications with gen. Miranda;
that it was not until after he had failed
that they were advised of her being de-
fined on a hostile voyage; and that on
receiving this advice, suits were insti-

tuted immediately against the parties
concerned, and that too, before any re-
presentations were made to them by any
foreign minister or agent.

We have accounts from Havana,
that letters had been received there from
New-York, giving a statement of the
expedition of Miranda, with a variety
of conjectures on the subject. This
news induced the government at Ha-
vanna to order a number of cruisers for
the coast of Spanish main; and it was
supposed an embargo would be immedi-
ately laid on American vessels in that
port. It is added that if the destina-
tion of the *Leander* proves to be against
any of the Spanish possessions, a confis-
cation of American property may be ex-
pected.

FOUND.

ON Saturday evening, an old
fashioned SILVER WATCH—the
owner can have it by applying to
Mr. S. Ayres.

March 24, 1806.

FOR SALE.

A large, lively, young, healthy
NEGRO FELLOW,
For a low price in cash.—It is to be fi-
nally sold that he is not to be sent down
the river.

Enquire of the Printer.

JAMES ROSE,

Boot & Shoe Maker.

RESPECTFULLY informs
the ladies and gentlemen of Lex-
ington, that he carries on the a-
bove business in all its various
branches. He has on hand an
elegant assortment of Ladies Kid
& Morocco Slippers, spangled &
plain, equal to any imported,
which he will sell at the lowest
prices. Likewise a handsome assortment
of children's Kid, Morocco, and Calf Skin Shoes.
He has sent to Philadelphia for an additional
supply of leather of the first quality, and in-
tends receiving a constant supply every spring
and fall. Gentlemen's Cossacks and Back
strap Boots made of imported Leather—fine
black grain and calf skin Shoes—Morocco
Pumps made in the newest fashion and neatest
manner—Boot Legs and Shoes cut to pattern
for sale. Merchants may be supplied with any
of the above articles, nearly as cheap as in the
atlantic states.

March 29th, 1806.

N. B. Ladies' Fancy Silk and Satin, made
of their own pattern to measure. Orders punc-
tually attended to and neatly executed. 3m

The Commonwealth of Kentucky, to
the Sheriff of Clarke county, greet-
ing:

YOU are hereby commanded to take
JESSE HAUSKINS, if he be found
within your bailiwick, and him safely
keep, so that you have his body before
the judges of our Clarke circuit court,
on the third day of their next April
term, to answer and say, if any thing he
hath or can say, why Polly Hauskins, his
wife, shall not be divorced from him the
said Jesse Hauskins, agreeably to an act
of Assembly entitled "An act for the
relief of Polly Hauskins," passed on the
23d December, in the year 1805; and
further to do and receive what our said
court shall in that part consider; and
have then there this writ. Witness,
Samuel M. Taylor, clerk of our said
court, this third day of March, 1806,
and in the XIV. year of the common-
wealth.

Saml. M. Taylor.

This is an action of divorce, founded
upon an act of the General assembly, en-
titled "An act for the relief of Polly
Hauskins," and passed on the twenty-
third December, 1805—no bail is requir-
ed.

3w

P. Hauskins.

HE subscribers will sell 207 acres
of first rate LAND, about 2 1-2
miles from this place; it is the fourth
half of that tract belonging to the
heirs of David Perry dec. and bounded
as follows; east by Wm. Allen Jun-
ior, west by Mr. Payne, North by Col. James
McDowell, and south by Mr. Payne—
Any person wishing to purchase, may
know the terms by applying to ex-
John Gardner, who is duly authorized
to sell the same.

Joseph & Saml. Perry.

Lexington, March 14th, 1806. w4t

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN off from the subscribers, living
in Frederick county, Virginia, about
eleven months ago, a Mulatto fellow
named

DOB,

aged about forty-eight years, five feet,
eight or nine inches high, a blacksmith
by trade, has a scar on his head about
the size of a dollar or rather larger,
which is not covered with hair; he is
extremely fond of liquor, and insolent
when drunk; was purchased of Mr.
James Ware, near Lexington, Ken-
tucky, about twelve years ago, and taken
to Virginia.—He has no doubt ob-
tained a pass from some worthless per-
son, as he could not have got to Ken-
tucky without one. Any person taking
the said fellow and securing him in any
jail, or delivering him to Mr. Wilson in
Lexington, shall be entitled to the above
reward, and all reasonable charges paid
by

JAMES HEARD.

May 10, 1805.

Advertisements omitted to-day
shall appear in our next.



"TO SOAR ALOFT ON FANCY'S WING."

A SONG.

DAMON I love, yet know not why;
But well I know I fondly love;
For me he heaves the tender sigh,
Kindred sighs my bosom prove.

Yet never did his tongue express
The vows that common lovers frame,
Nor have I ventured to confess
Our guileless wishes are the same.

Friendship, unheeding paved the way
To mutual love's enchanting power;
The blossom of the vernal day,
Thus forms the sweet, the beautiful flower.

And when the flower shall fade and die,
Nor leave a single charm behind,
Our passion shall 'e'en time defy,
And bloom eternal as the mind.

"TRIFLES LIGHT AS AIR."

AN honest, simple Irishman, a short time since, landed on the quays at Liverpool, in search of harvest work. A fellow on the quay, thinking to quiz the poor stranger, asked him "how long Pat have you broke loose from your father's cabin? and how does the potatoes eat now?" The Irish lad, who happened to have a shillela in his hand, answered, "O they eat very well my jewel, would you like to taste the stalk?" and knocking the enquirer down, coolly walked off.

New-York Grand Literature Lottery, No. 4.

Authorized by an act of the Legislature, and payment of prizes guaranteed by them, positively begins drawing in May next.

25,000, } Dollars highest
10,000, } Prizes.
5,000, }

Tickets, Halves, Quarters and Eighths, for sale at

G. & R. WAITES

Truly Fortunate Lottery office,

No. 64, & No. 38, Maiden Lane, New-York.

Where was sold in the two last lotteries, the highest prize in each, and other capitals, to an enormous amount—amongst them were the following:

No. 17199 (highest prize) \$25000
3929 (highest prize) \$20000
15298 \$3000
15904 \$2000
25596 \$2000
28373 \$2000
3978 \$1000
20555 \$1000
22315 \$1000

Besides a great number of 500, 200, 100 dollar prizes &c.

Distant adventurers, by forwarding bank notes of any description, to G. & R. Waites in letters post paid, may have tickets and assure sent them to any amount, with the strictest punctuality, and perfect safety, to any part of the United States, and the earliest advice will be given of their success. Price of tickets Seven Dollars. 2m

THE SUBSCRIBER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lexington, and the public in general, that he has commenced the

COACH PAINTING VARNISHING, JAPANING &

GILDING—also SIGN PAINTING,

on Main street, nearly opposite Mr. Wilson's Inn; those who please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness and dispatch. I expect to receive from Philadelphia about the first of May next, a general assortment of paints and varnishes of the first quality. I shall keep a general assortment of paints ground and prepared ready for use; any person may be supplied by the large or small quantity, by the public's humble servant, HENRY D. ELBERT.

Lexington, 25th March 1806. 2f

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Doctors Saml. Brown and Elisha Warfield, are requested to call on Dr. Warfield, who is authorized to settle all debts due the firm, and close their accounts by paying them or giving their notes for the sums due, and those who have demands against the firm are desired to bring them forward to Dr. Warfield for payment. Every person who knows that Dr. Brown has left this state, for Orleans, will feel the necessity of this request, and will no doubt, avail themselves of the first opportunity to call on Dr. Warfield, who lives in the house that was formerly occupied by Dr. F. Ridgeley, and close their accounts in one of the two ways specified above.

DR. ELISHA WARFIELD

Will continue to practice Medicine and Surgery in Lexington and vicinity. March 1, 1806.—2f

NOTICE.

DR. SAML. BROWN, desires that all persons indebted to him, will call on Doctor Elisha Warfield, who is authorized to settle all his accounts and notes due him, before the existence of his partnership with Doctor Warfield. The books are in his possession and all papers necessary to enable him to liquidate all accounts.

Auditor's Office.

Chillicothe, State of Ohio, January 31st, 1806.

Extract from an act levying a state tax for the year 1806.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That all lands shall be rated and classed in the manner following; that is to say, first, second, and third rates; and the rule to be observed is, that when a greater part of any tract shall be superior in quality to second rate land, it shall be denominated first rate; when a greater part of a tract shall be inferior in quality to first rate, and superior to third rate, it shall be denominated second rate; and when a greater part of a tract shall be inferior to second rate, it shall be denominated third rate land, taking into view the situation and quality of the soil. First rate land shall be taxed at the rate of ninety cents, second rate sixty-five cents, and third rate forty cents, each per hundred acres.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That in all cases where the owners of any lands have, by themselves or agents, entered their lands in their proper classes, with the auditor or clerks of the court of common pleas, agreeably to the laws heretofore in force, such lands shall under this act be placed in the same class for taxation, and all lands which shall not be entered by the owners, or their agents, with the auditor, before he makes out his duplicate, he shall class and charge the same as second rate, and if any owner or proprietor of lands, or their agent, have heretofore, or shall hereafter enter any tract of land in an inferior class to that of its real quality, said land shall (until it is changed into its proper class) be charged, over and above the rate for which it was entered, with double the amount of tax which should have been paid had the same been entered in its proper class; which shall be paid to the collector of the county, township, or district in which such lands may be chargeable, for the use of the state, on the information of any freeholder, making due proof thereof to the auditor or commissioners and be recovered at the same time and in the same way as other taxes are recoverable.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, That for the collection of taxes of non-resident's lands the state shall be and is hereby divided into six collection districts: the first to include the lands purchased by John Cleves Symmes and his associates and the land within the district of Cincinnati land office; the second to include lands in the Virginia military district and the land within the district of Chillicothe land office and the French grant; the third to include the land purchased by the Ohio company and all grants included within the limits thereof and the land within the district of the Marietta land office; the fourth to include the lands in the United States military district and the refugee lands and all the lands within the district of Zanesville land office; the fifth to include the lands within the district of the Steubenville land office and all lands south of the Connecticut reserve, and not included in the other districts; and the sixth to include the lands in the Connecticut Reserve.

Section 5. Be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed, by a joint ballot of both houses of the general assembly, and commissioned by the governor, a collector in each district, who shall continue in office one year and until his successor is chosen and qualified, who shall collect all taxes due and owing on non-resident's lands within their respective districts. The collector of the first district shall keep his office at Cincinnati; the collector of the second district shall keep his office at Chillicothe; the collector of the third district shall keep his office at Marietta; the collector of the fourth district shall keep his office at Zanesville; the collector of the fifth district shall keep his office at Steubenville, and the collector of the sixth district shall keep his office at the town of Warren, in the county of Trumbull. And shall each, at the time they receive their duplicates, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, viz I, A. B. do solemnly swear or affirm, (as the case may be) that I will according to the best of my abilities, faithfully and impartially perform the duties enjoined on me by law as collector of the district, and that I will not directly or indirectly purchase any land by me sold for taxes.

Notice is hereby given that all taxes within this state are due and payable after the first day of August next ensuing and if not paid by the

first Monday of December the lands will be sold or so much thereof as will satisfy the amount due.

1st district collector A. Goforth, Cincinnati.

2. do. Virginia army lands, Thomas Scott, Chillicothe.
3. do. William Skinner, Marietta.
4. do. James Herron, Zanesville.
5. do. Charles Maxwell, Steubenville.

6. do. James Heman, Warren.

THOMAS GIBSON.
Auditor of accounts for the state of Ohio. 6

FOR SALE,

THE place whereon I now live, on 450 acres, lying on David's Fork of Elkhorn, with good improvements; about 140 acres of open land, the dwelling house is of Brick, two stories 22 feet wide and 46 feet long, two GRIST MILLS in good repair, and grand very fast, one pair of stones are French burr; the springs and stock of water was never known to fail. I will sell the whole together, and give an extensive credit on one fourth being paid down, or I will sell 100 acres with the mills and distillery on it, and give a considerable credit on one third being paid down. It is generally counted a very handsome place—it is needless to mention further particulars, as any person willing to buy, can view the premises.

11pf John Rogers.

STATE OF KENTUCKY

Mason Circuit Court, December term 1805.

John Rogers, complainant, Chancery

vs. Joseph Downer, defendant. Injunction.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant, by Alexander K. Marshall, his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here, on the third day of our next May term, and answer the complainant's bill, or that the same will be taken as confessed against him, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some authorized paper of Kentucky, for eight weeks successively.

A copy. Teste, Francis Taylor Clk.

NOTICE.

HAVING taken letters of administration on the estate of Mr. George Johnson dec. formerly of the house of Peter and Geo. Johnson, (who died in the island of Cuba in September last, on his way from New Orleans to this place), we request all those who have claims against said estate, (if any there may be) to bring them forward properly authenticated, so that they may receive payment; those indebted to the estate will please make immediate payment.

Richard Johnson, } Admrs.
Peter Johnson,
Fredericksburg, Virg. Jan. 14, 1806. 2m

NOW PUBLISHED, BY G. DOUGLAS

BOOKSELLER, BALTIMORE, FORENSIC ELOQUENCE.

SKETCHES OF TRIALS IN IRELAND

FOR HIGH TREASON, &c.

INCLUDING THE SPEECHES OF MR. CURRAN AT LENGTH.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF IRELAND,

AND A BIOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT OF MR. CURRAN:

WITH AN ELEGANT ENGRAVED LIKENESS OF THAT ORATOR.

Cedent arma togæ, concedat laurea linguae. Nosce hæc omnia est adolescentulis.

SECOND EDITION WITH ADDITIONS.

The co partnership of SIMON & HYMAN GRATZ,

EXPIRED by limitation, on the first of February, all persons to whom they are indebted, are requested to call for payment, and those who are indebted to them are required to make payment.

The business in future will be conducted under the firm of

Simon Gratz & Co. Philadelphia, Feb. 20, 1806. 3w

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT whereas, on the 30th of January last, I passed my bond, with Thomas Dozier security, to Moses Bigder, of Mason county, for the sum of 120 dollars in property, payable, I think, sometime in December next; this is therefore, to forewarn the public from trading for, or taking an assignment on said bond, as I am determined not to pay it, until said Bigder shall make me a title to a certain tract or parcel of land, whereon I now live, agreeable to his bond.

Azariah Pratber.

Madison county, March 20, 1806. 3d

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on Brull creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill seat, and is an excellent stand for a public house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunhams-Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brull creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Chinnorth.

3332 2-3 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and M'Millin.

1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Russell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louisville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn, about six miles from Frankfort; on that tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in the town of Paris, on Main street, and adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town.

Also a House and well improved Lot in this place.

The above described property will be sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBACCO, or on giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had.

For further particulars enquire of Andrew E. Price, attorney in fact for (or to the subscriber.)

JOHN JORDAN Jun. Lexington Kentucky, }
January 13, 1806. }

WANTED.

A COBBER, industrious man, who is capable of driving a stage with four horses, to be employed in

Driving the Mail Stage

from Limestone to Frankfort, once a week, to commence on the first of May next.—Application to be made to N. Willis, at Chillicothe, or Joshua Wilson, in Lexington.

October 1, 1805.

LOFTUS NOEL, TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Lexington and the Public in general, that he has commenced business in the House lately occupied by Maj. Morrison, (on Short Street,) where he intends to pursue the same in all its various branches, and hopes from his knowledge of the above business, with the strictest attention and a desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. Ladies and Gentlemen, who will be so obliging as to favour him with their custom, may rely on having their work done in the most fashionable and best manner, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

LOFTUS NOEL.

N. B. One or two Apprentices will be taken to the above business.

The subscriber has for sale an excellent Coach with Harness, on low terms for Cash.

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber in May last, a straw roan coloured

MARE, three years old last spring, a white spot adjoining one of her fore feet on the fore part of the hoof, bushy mane and tail, had on an old bell. Also, a two year old

GELDING, a dark or brown bay, a star in the forehead, a snip on one nostril, I believe his legs are all white, on the fore legs the white does not reach high up, a switch tail, a lengthy made colt. They were brought from Virginia last winter, by the Crab Orchard, and may have attempted to make that way—whoever will deliver the above colts to me in Green county, near where the Columbia road crosses the road leading from Stanford to Greenburgh, shall receive Five Dollars for each and travelling expenses paid for conveying them.

WILLIAM WALDEN.

Green County, Dec. 10, 1805. 4m

JOHN GRANT,

Painter, Glazier & Paper Hanger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his shop to the house on Short street lately occupied by Mr. Loftus Noel Taylor, where he intends carrying on his business in all its various branches, extensively and with dispatch. Being now furnished with every necessary material, he will be enabled to complete any kind of work in the above line of business, in a neat and masterly style, and on the most reasonable terms.

He returns thanks to those who have favoured him with their commands, and hopes from his assiduity and attention to business, to merit a continuance of their favours.

Putty and Paints, by the small quantity always on hand.

One or two apprentices will be taken to the above business—boys from 14 to 6 years of age, will meet with liberal encouragement, 2f

FOR SALE,

A Likely Negro Girl, ABOUT 18 years of age—enquire of the

owner.

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NOTICE.—All those indebted

to the estate of Gabriel Madison, dec. for property sold them in July 1804, and for debts contracted prior to the death of the said deceased, are informed, that their notes and accounts are in the hands of the subscriber, of this place. They are therefore requested to make immediate payment, as the situation of the estate will not admit of longer delay.

John L. Martin, Ex'r

to the estate of G. Madison dec.

Lexington, Dec. 4th, 1805.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the late firm of Seitz & Lauman, John A. Seitz, Seitz & Johnson, John A. Seitz & Co. John Jordan jun. John Jordan junior & Co. and John & William Jordan, are requested to come forward immediately and pay off their respective accounts to CURTIS FIELD, who is hereby duly authorized to receive the same. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may rest assured, that indulgence will not be given beyond the first of March, when suits will be indiscriminately instituted.

J. Jordan jr.

N. B.—TOBACCO, HEMP, and HOGS' LARD, will be received at the market price, in payment.

J. J. Lexington, January 23, 1805. 2f

A BARGAIN.

By which the purchaser may make a fortune more speedily, than by any other one offered in the state.

I will sell the Tavern

TRAVELLERS' HALL,

Which I occupy, with or without the furniture and stock of liquors, for part Cash, part Store Goods, Negroes, or Country Produce, paid down; the balance in eight annual payments, with interest from the date; or in four annual payments of half Cash, and half approved produce, with interest from the date.

The situation, convenience, elegance and custom of Travellers' Hall, are well known to be unequalled by any Tavern in the Western Country, and by but very few in the Union.

If this property be not sold before the 10 April next, I shall not dispose of it afterwards, at least for several years.

R. Bradley.

Lexington, 14th January, 1806.

NEW SCHOOL.

MR. & MRS. GREEN,

BEG leave to acquaint their friends in Lexington and its vicinity, that on Monday, the 6th of January, 1806, they intend opening an

Academy for Young Ladies,

where will be taught, the following branches of Education, (viz.)

Spelling, Reading, with all kinds of

Needle Work, \$ 3

Writing & Arithmetic, 3

English Grammar, Geography, &c. 3

Music, (vocal & instrumental) with use of instrument, 12

Such ladies and gentlemen who please to honour them with the instruction of their children, may rely on their using every exertion in their power, towards their making a rapid progress.

N. B. The manufactory of Patent Piano Fortes, is carried on as usual.—Price 180 dollars.

Mr. Green has just received from Philadelphia, an assortment of NEW MUSIC, which he offers for sale.

Lexington, December 24, 1805. 2f

TWO APPRENTICES

Will be taken by

JOHN JONES

At his Cotton Manufactory, on Water street Lexington, October 15, 1805. 28

THE subscriber having purchased

from Samuel Plummer and Nancy his wife, all the interest they might have, by virtue of the right of dower of the said Nancy, formerly the wife of a certain William McCracken deceased, to the estate, real and personal of the said William McCracken deceased. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing any of the lands or other property, belonging to the estate of the said deceased, as I have a deed of conveyance from the above named Samuel and Nancy Plummer, for her said right of dower to the same.

Richardson Allen.

March 10, 1806. 6t

STOLEN

FROM the subscriber, on Wednesday evening last, a

Light Bay Horse,

about eight years old, a large star in his forehead, a short docked tail, a natural trotter but has been broke to a pace, shod before, no brand recollected, about 14 hands high. Also, some time in March last, a

Light coloured Sorrel Horse,

about 10 hands high, 8 years old, blazed face, a natural trotter, has lost the sight of his left eye, which appears well except a white speck in the sight. Any person giving me information so that I procure either of them again, shall be liberally rewarded.

Cary L. Clarke.

Georgetown, March 4th, 1806. 4w

CALEB WILLIAMS,

Boot & Shoe Manufacturer,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his shop next door above the Bank, where he has on hand an elegant assortment of the best Boots and Shoes, of every description. He has also an assortment of the best materials. Any gentleman can be supplied with any article in his business on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. He hopes from his attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage.

March 25th, 1806.